Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1854.

The Late Impending Duci.—The Adjustment.—The Perplexi ties of the Case—The Circumstances, &c.
Jovah was three days and three nights in the whale's telly, and was then cast out uninjured, on dry

land so, effer three days and three nights—three excit-ing days of a prehension, and three anxious nights of alarm—has the late pending duel between Messrs. Cutting and Prechenridge been amicably adjusted to the satisfacof the House. The beligerents regret what they have done and premise to be good boys for the future. "Blessed

to care nights! You may well believe were nights! You may well believe the state of a reference of the state of th

was the insulted party.

Second. Having determined this point, it was a nice question to select the battle ground.

Third. After arranging both the foregoing points, the question was suggested whether it was necessary to fight

t all.

Cutting had challenged Breckenridge, and the latter had accepted, and had selected, according to the accounts in circulation, the rifle as the arbitrator, and the Vir-ginia side of the river, near the District line, as the place of meeting, when, on Tuesday, Col. Benton addressed pacific note to the friends of Mr. Cutting. viz: Mr. Monpactic note to the friends of Mr. Cutting, viz: Mr. Mon-roe of New York, and Senator Shields of Illimois, and a similar note to the friends of Mr. Breekenridge, viz: Mr. Hawkens and Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, suggesting that the light be postponed with a view to deliberate negotia-tions for peace, after the fashion of the late proceedings of the four powers upon the Eastern question. It is also understood that Mr. Speaker Boyd, Mr. Richardson. Mr. Senator Slidell, Judge Pouglas, and a host of others, volunteered, and were called in by the immediate friends of the principals, to aid in the great work of a pacifi-cation.

Senator Slidell, Judge Bouglas, and a host of others, volunteered, and were called in by the immediate friends of the principals, to aid in the great work of a pacification.

But the challenge having passed between the principals, and the law of Congress for the District of Columbia being very severe against duelling, and the constabulary force of the District being upon the qui rice, it became necessary for Measrs. Cutting and Breckenridge to disperse; and so, for the last three days, till late last evening, like malefactors with a premium upon their heads, they have been dedging in and out of the District very mysteriously, and wholly invisible in their movements, to the naked eye. Mr. Cutting, day before yesterday, however, and perhaps for each of the three days, might have been seen confidentially in Alexandria. Mr. Breckenridge, it is said, was not far off, though it is positively asserted that on Tuesday in the good old State of Maryland. If this be so, on Tuesday evening, while the seconds and their allies were negotiating in Washington, the principals were (one in Virginia and the other in Maryland) twelve milea apart, and between them there was the District of Columbia,

"And the broad and bright Potomac

Swelling onward to the sea."

On Wednesday night, we are confidentially informed, at about midnight, the correspondence between the friends of the two beligerents in behalf of peace, was suspended, from the unusual circumstance that they had run out of atationery! From this fact an idea may be gathered of the extent of the correspondence between the friends of the two beligerents in behalf of peace, was suspended, from the unusual circumstance that they had run out of atationery! From this fact an idea may be gathered of the extent of the correspondence between the propositions were resumed, however, with renewed vigor; but the embarrassments in making peace were as great as the officulty of making out a case for bloodshed.

First, It is said that the challenging party demanded that Mr. Breeckenridge

he House. If this was not done, it should have been one, as the only rational basis for a perfectly equal and onclusive adjustment.

When Mr. Preston announced to the House to-day—rith all the gravity of Judge Crawford upon the Gardier case, though the purport of his charge was as different from that of the Mexican claim as night is from day—rhen Mr. Preston announced to the House to-day that here was a treaty of peace, honorable and satisfactory o all concerned, and the two offending gentiemen asked he induigence of the House for their misconduct, and oromised to do better hereaffer, there was a respectful illence; but had it been in order they would have joined in a hearty laugh. The House was so well pleased that hey would, we do suspect, have laughed right heartily and it been in order. Mr. Breckenridge was present, ooking calm and amishle; but Mr. Cutting was now est; serhaps his modesty would not allow him to come in dil the affair had been all cooled down in the House.

Now, for the three days during which Mesera. Cutting and Breckenridge were absent from their duties in the fosuse, and dodging about this District upon a conspiracy or a breach of the peace, and a paipable violation of a aw of Congress—for these three days of awful suspense and universal anxiety, they will receive their eight dolars pieze and an injust, in dodging in and out of this District would the officers of the law? We think it ought to wold the officers of the law? We think it ought to be bllowed.

allowed.

We understand that the correspondence, as usual in acut cases, will be published. Ridiculous, too, as the affair may appear superficially, there is much of matter in it, and there was much of moment involved. Let us hope that the effect will be good in Congress and out of Congress. Sam Patch says that "some things can be done as well as others;" and we suppose that by this time more than one man in the House and in the Cabinet is of the same opinion.

Ime more than one man in the Houseand in the caonicis of the same opinion.

Will the Washington Union now be good enough to tell us how it happened that on Mr. Cutting's motion all the hards and all the softs, administration men and all, except Mike Walsh, who was not for the administration till the day before vesterday—will the Union tell us how it is that they all voted for Cutting's motion? Had they all agreed to do it beforehand, or how?

NICHOLAS.

Washington, April 1, 1854.

The Organs and the Congress Printing-A Test for the House—The Six War Steamers—The Gadsden Treaty very Sick—Look out for the Homestead Bill Next Week. Both houses are resting a day. Their history of the last week is absorbed in the history of the Catting and Breckenridge affair, which, stripped of all disguises, is a wery remarkable affair indeed—very remarkable, very funny, and exceedingly ridiculous.

Next week the two houses will be ready for business with a clean record. The Deficiency bill has passed the Senate, with two millions, more or less, tacked on to its tail, and an amendment concerning the division of the printing of the executive departments between the Union and the Sentinel; and for giving all the Senate printingthough it may cost twice the setting up of the types of the same document—to the Senate printer, will be very apt to show the exact strength of the administration party in the House upon the important question of the organ. And yet Beverly Tucker will carry his point. even in the House.

The bill passed yesterday for the six steamers, being a House bill, has yet to be passed by the Senate, and it will probably be done in two minutes on Monday pext. In the construction of these steamers pext. In the construction of these steamers are also different models the government will be mabled to determine what model and style of ship is best for active and efficient service. That the proceder is the only really available steamer for war service, is plain enough; but many improvements upon the best raginal and French models may be made by our ship-builders, whether the ships shall be built in the navy yards or at the private shippards of individual contractors. We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has already detailed an officer of the service for the purpose of inspecting the war steam propellers of the navles of England and France, and that he is resolved that our six frigates shall be superior in speed and warlike capacity to any other six war steamers afloat upon the high seas.

The Gadsden treaty has been disclosed as the most irregularly gotten up treaty in the history of the civilized world—the most thoroughly rotten, stock-jobbing concern ever concected; and Gen. Gadsden has shown, in accepting it, that he is of that class of diplomats who are easily humbugged by plausible excuses, arguments and professions of designing speculators. I begin to suspect that there are not two-thirds of the Senate in favor of this treaty, notwithstanding the boasting of its lobby members, and notwithstanding there is a desire on the part of the Senate to make friends with Santa Anna in time.

But the articles in the Union puffing up that terrible desert waste of the Gadsden country, as if it were another. California and a Garden of Eden combined, show the straits to which the administration are driven in their efforts to get wenty millions out of the treasury too that which in a year or two may be had for nothing, and twice as much more territory besides.

The bare idea, too, of setting up another board for the prospective plundering of the treasury upon another lot of Garden c claims, is repulsive to many of the honest members of the Senate, so much so as to make the treaty which in the service of the rai pon different models the government will

CORRESPONDENCE OF OTHER PAPERS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1854.

The Tariff—The Land Bills.

e Committee of Ways and Means are now maturing a upe bill remodelling the tariff of 1840. If such a

bill is now considered, it is hardly possible that it can be reached this session. No bill which from this day forward is referred to the Commistee of the Whole can be passed upon, unless it is take to the Whole can be passed upon, unless it is take to the whole can be passed upon, unless it is take an unless of friends in the same that the intention of Western and Southern members to put in operation, to effect the repeal of the duty on railread from. It is not doubtful whether a single land bill will ness Congress this session. The homestead has been stared off in the some and will certainly pass if the reaction of the same of the contrary to expectation, have volunteered to stand by the bill. That Tennessee was for it, we know, for Andrew Johnson, the present Governor of Tennessee, originated the measure during the last Congress; but it is not known that Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and seen a seen to the appear to the present Governor of Tennessee, originated the measure during the last Congress; but it is not known that Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and seen a seen to the appears than the North, requires an independent yeomany to protect her institutions.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Wassumoros, March 23, 1854.

The list of claims which have been made by American citizens upon the Mexican government, since the treaty of Guadalupe, has been prepared for the Seaste, and, excluding the Garay claim, it amounts to six millions of the within the ampears that he sum of rew millions is drawithin the ampears that he sum of rew millions of the within the ampears of the seast, and, excluding the Garay claim, it amounts to six millions of the within the ampears of the seasons of th

OUR SAUK RAPIDS CORRESPONDENCE.

SAUK RAPIDS CORRESPONDENCE.

SAUK RAPIDS, BENTON CO., MINNESOTA,
February 23, 1854.

The Winnebago Treaty—Farming—Soil and Productions—
Good Land Easy to Obtain—Cattle and Sheep—Prospects

of Minnesota.

The Winnesota treaty, which I reported for your parties who per last August, is not to be ratified. The people who have settled and commenced farming near Crow river, and indeed all the white men from there to and including the town of St. Anthony, so perseveringly and indignantly protested against it that Governor Gorman has consented to request the department to withhold it from the action of the Senate. It is doubtful, however, that it would have been ratified if this had not been the case, for the Governor was instructed by the department not to allow the Winnebagoes to approach within twenty-five miles of the Mississippi; and his giving them permission river to the bank of the Mississippi, and from the mouth of Crow river along said bank to that of Clearwater river, (about thirty miles,) both of which empty into the Mississippi, was, of itself, sufficient to prevent its fulfilment by the department.

The effect of this will be, now that the Indians are all in their new homes, the roaming about from their old country to their new, backward and forward continually. The first move they made was from Rock river, Illinois, to Wisconsin; then to Turkey river, Iowa; then to Long Prairie, in Minnesota, where they occupy land to the ex-

tent of 900,000 acres, with a front on the Mississippi of nearly sixty miles. This location was a good one for them, the land being principally covered with timber, with prairie and running streams sufficient to tickle the fancy of the red man; and they never found any fault with it until they got into trouble with the Chippewas, when all at once they discovered that the country was 'mot suitable for their wants and wishes.'' To get farther from the Chippewas was then their uppermost desire, and accordingly they requested their Great Father at Washington to take their hand and give them in exchange for it that around the, head waters of the Crow river, which from the agency at Long Prairie is about one hundred miles down the Mississippi. on the west side. They were very much pleased with their bargain, and no sooner was the treaty signed than they began to strike their tents and drift down the great river in their canoes. One of the chiefs semarked while the treaty was pending, that the Great Father was very kind to them, for this was the first time he had ever allowed any of his red children to take a step backward, towards the white settlements.

Well, as fast as Lot travelled when he left Sodom, the Winnebagoes paddled when they started for Crow river, to get out of the way of the warlike Chippewas, but now it seems they are doomed to go back to purgatory again. The question is, how can they be put back? They will be colliged to go there twice a year to draw their annuities, for they will receive no money unless they do; but that they will remain here for any length of time, no one believes. The idea with some white looks is, that many of them will go off in a southerly direction and amalgamate with the Sloux on the Missouri, rather than live most of them will go off in a southerly direction and amalgamate with the Sloux on the Missouri, rather than live miles of the south of the surface of

the summer of 1852 he broke land for a farm, and the next year he put seed in the ground, vis. —wheat, 110 acres; corn, 25; cats, 35; barley, 5; potates, 7; army beams, 5; ruta baga, 10; buckwheat 4; in all two hundred and eleven acres, exclusive of a large garden. These crops all turned out well, and were unexceptionable in quantity and quality; but the land is not yet paid for, and most likely will not be for two years to come, because it has not been surveyed, and of course is not yet paid for, and most likely will not be for two years to come, because it has not been surveyed, and of course is not yet subject to sale. When it is fairly in market, however, he can take his time about going to the land office to pay for it; and as \$400 will foot the bill, at \$1 25 per acre, he will have raised cattle enough before that to pay for two such places.

Speaking of cattle, this must in a short time be one of the greatest stock raising regions in the world. The weather in winter is so dry, and the air so still and clear, that cattle prefer being out of doors all the time; and then as to hay, the mere cutting of meadow grass of different varieties, all very I utritious, is the only expense there is about it. The hay will cost two dollars per ton, perhaps. Some people here allow their young cattle to go where they please during winter, when they make their way to the rushes, on which they feed, and come home fat in the spring. Mr. Jeremiah Russell, of this place, has a flock of sheep which disappeared in the early part of inst winter, and after they were gone awhile he, not knowing where they were, gave them up for lost; but in the spring every one of them returned home in excellent condition.

The raising of aheep has not been entered into to any extent as yet; but if there ever was a climate in which wool could be raised in shundance and with profit to the grower, that of Minnesota is one. The immense prairies and meadows of which the Territory consists, the rich and luxuriant bottoms on the banks of the rivers and m

JAY HAWK.

SAUN RAPIDS, BENTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, March 2, 1854.

Climate of Minnesota—Winter Birde—Absence of Coughs and Colds—No Fresh Water Ferers—A County Without a Physician—The Fall of Snow—Employment of the

is the county seat of Benton county. Its latitude is 45 degrees 36 minutes, longitude 94 degrees 12 minutes. It is not much of a town as yet; but being at the head of steamboat navigation, above the Falls of St. Anthony, and having in its front a magnificent and invaluable location for mills of any and every description, it is fair to presume that it will become a place of some note in a few years. I mention the latitude of the town, because I intend to I mention the latitude of the town, because I intend to speak of the climate, which many people in the States think must be very cold, because it is so very far north. Well, it is cold in the winter, and so it is throughout the United States; but such cold weather as we have here is "tolerable," while in some of the States it is "not to be endured." The autumn months are attended with the most delightful weather I ever experienced; and I have travelled some. September comes in mild and balmy, with delightful southern breezes, making this region a fit one for persons troubled with pulmonary complaints, the atmosphere being dry and pure, and moderately warm. October follows, gradually growing cooler, but not as in the States attended by raw breezes. Tender vegetables during this month are killed with frost; but last October, after the 20th, I made a journey on horseback of fifty miles north, was gone five days, during which time I rode early in the morning and late in the evening, and did not once find it necessary to put on my overcoat, but it hung before on the hern of the saddle all the way "out and home."

There was not a drop of rain the whole month until the 27th, when we had a glorious shower, attended by as sharp lightning and as loud thunder as you have in New York at any time of the year. It then cleared off cool and pleasant, and we had no more rain until the middle of November, and then but a trifle. The doors and windows of dwelling houses are generally open in the day time in October and for some days in November; and, altogether, the whole of the autumn in this part of Minnesota is rather pleasanter than the few days of Indian summer that the people enjoy so much in New York and Pennsylvania. November, however, is the commencement of the winter season, and then hard frosts and flights of snow occur; ice begins to show itself in the river, and the ground is frozen; but notwithstanding all this the absence of high winds makes the day weather remarkably pleasant.

December is a raw winter month in the speak of the climate, which many people in the States think must be very cold, because it is so very far north

and the spirit thermometer at Fort Ripley, fifty miles further north, indicated forty-cipit degrees below zero. Now, that was cold weather without a shadow of a doubt, but no one could believe that it was so cold unless he looked at the instrument which told the fact. These days and lights, however, were only four or five in number, and men worked in the open air threshing grain at regularly a even under the cold all the time as regularly as even under the cold all the time as regularly as even under the cold all the time as regularly as even under the cold and the cold and the middle of November to the end of March, and if a snow storm occurs it is so mild that nobody minds it.

The winter is a good season for farmers for that reason. They reap their grain in August, and do not stack it until their potatoes and other vegetables are taken care of, their winter wheat sown, &c. Then, at their leisure, in Getober. November, December, Jannary, and even February, they thrash their grain All the thrashing is december to the control of the cold doers, and by machinery; and if it is not concentrated doers, and by machinery; and if it is not concentrated doers, and by machinery; and if it is not concentrated doers, and by machinery; and if it is not concentrated of doers, and by machinery; and if it is not concentrated doers, and as yellow the covering on it in the winter months than a coating of straw, to keep off the snow, if, practicenture, snow should fall, which does not occur once in a month.

I said January was a cold month, and so it is. The frost accumulates on the window glass of dwellings to the thickness of nearly half an inch, in kitchens, or any room in which steam is generated. But then to walk out with provided the control and the state of the weather. It is not always and beautiful sight to see, on a cold morning, the smoke from the childness of the window, and the machiners and the selegibing is broken up. Lat night we had a the thermometer and found the mercury thirty degrees below zero. It is a facil

spring or during the season of incubation, except the Indians, who will shoot them at all times. This bird weighs when cleaned and ready for cooking, two pounds, and is quit can item in the provisional government of a household. They follow the farmer, and never precode civilization. They are very plenty in all settled parks of the Territory, and are increasing rapidly, notwithstanding the juvenile Winnehagoes destroy a great many of their nests. It is no trouble to hunt them in the fall, for you can sheot as many as you please while riding on the road a short time, from one town to another. In winter they visit the grain stacks for wheat, &c., and certain bushes about the farms, from which they procure buds. They are always fat and plump, and their legs are warmly covered with feathers down to their claws. The partridge is smaller, inferior to the prairie hen, and not so numerous.

Besides these,

There is a bird, who by his coat.

And by the hoarseness of his note,

Might be supposed a crow.

He is not a crow, however, although he looks exactly like one, except as to size; for he is big enough to be the father of all crows;—even as the jackass which Paddy killed while rabbit hunting was, as he judged from the length of his cars, the father of all rabbits. He eats beef, pork, horse feels, or any kind of cold—witles, "and is a regular freesoler, being always after the spoils; and it is all fish that comes to his not. He differs from the human freesolers in this, that they are gregarious, while he goes it solitary and alone. As to croaking, however, there is a great resemblance, for he makes the most horrible noise when he says anything. It is the raven. I killed one the other day which was twenty-five inches in length from his beak to the end of his tail, and was fat and heavy. You will not be surprised that the stays here all winter when you reflect that the raven is a Poelar bird.

In March we are often troubled with high winds and snow squaliz; but though it is the most disagreeable month we have, yet the we

The Five Points-Past and Present.

The Five Points!—what are they? where are they? what is the life that goes on there? These are questions which have been more and more frequently asked during the last ten years, and even not yet thoroughly answered. Partial accounts of this notorious locality have appeared from time to time, written for various purposes—some in the interest of particular sects and professed philanthropists—some to eke out the meagre notes of "distinguished visiters" from Europe—and many others, like "Hot Corn," to minister to the prurient tastes of the licentious and unprincipled classes of the community. A general history of the Five Points is still to be written—although, of the different publications to which we have alluded, the recent work, entitled the "Old Browners" written by the ledies of the the "Old Brewery," written by the ladies of the "Five Points Home Mission," and published by Messrs. Stringer & Townsend, is the best. It contains an interesting account of the history and labors of the "mission," of course free from the indecen-cies and obscenities of "Hot Corn."

Let us, then, pay a visit to the Five Points, and describe it as it is. Come with us into Broadway. It is gay and lively enough there. To see the splendid equipages, the crowds of expensively dressed men and women, the magnificent shops, full of the costllest fabrics, one almost forgets that there are such things in the world as want and misery and wretchedness. But let us step down this steep and gloomy street, lined with ricketty and tumble-down wooden buildings, the sidewalk torn up and broken, alippery with mud and ice, and the gutters heaped up with mountains of unnameable abominations of every kind. The whole neighborhood swarms with squalid and ragged children, who look famished and ferocious, and make us involuntarily pass our hands over our pockets, and button up our coats. over our pockets, and button up our coats. But this is nothing—merely the suburbs of the territory into which we are penetrating. It will get much worse as we go on. Now we cross the railroad down by the Egyptian Tombs, where they keep the murderers and vagabonds, thleves and burglars, whom the police now and then pick up, while the great body of them go at large, and scatter themselves at will about the Points and the neighborhood. Now we begin to pass the last barriers of civilization, and at last, entering the invisible portal, over which the imagination sees the fatal inscription, "Lasciate ogni speranza, voi che entrate!" we stand in the centre of the Five Points.

At the foot of Anthony street, down which we have come from Broadway, is the irregularly shaped vacant space, left by the meeting and converging of five streets-Cross, Anthony, Orange, Little Water and Mulberry. In the centre is a small triangular patch of ground, surrounded now by a white wooden paling, and laid out in walks, although it has no gate, and there are no means of entrance. Formerly this piece of ground was unenclosed, and was used as a sort of outdoors exchange for the devilish traffic of abandoned women, which forms so large an item of the business of this locality. Then, too, the whole nelghborhood was almost entirely unilluminated, and into it, at night, thieves, burglars, murderers and every kind of villoins instinctively rushed whenever danger threatened, concealing themselves in the obscurity from the sharpest-eyed policeman, and easily escaping into the Old Brewery through "Murderers' alley," or down some of the cellars and through passages of Cow Bay and the adjacent streets. Now, however, the Old Brewery has changed its character. There are no longer any terrors in "Murderers' alley," or the "Den of Thieves"—and through those passages so often creaking with the stealthy tread of crime, or recking with the blood of its victims, where nightly resounded the shricks and yells of drunken and maddened licentiousness, now are heard the monotonous noises of the schoolroom, the songs of the cheerful and obedient scholars, and the pleasing prattle of unstanved infancy.

On the corner opposite are seven brick buildings, occupied by Mr. Pense's "Five Points House of Industry," which we have already described. With the exception of these improvements, and the introduction of gas-lamps, the neighborhood has undergone very little improvement. Almost every building is a grocery and liquor store, while in most of them a room is set apart for dancing. The basements are similarly occupied, and the upper stories of the houses are cut up into sleeping rooms, and, literally, "bed" rooms—several families frequently occupied by a row of three story and basement brick tenements, called "Parlow's Exchange," and composed of some twenty or twenty-five dwellings, such as we have described. Of course, each floor, as well as the basement, has its separate inhabitants, and there is a "rear" building, also crammed with tenants, on every lot.

The manner and material of life, as it is presented i trance. Formerly this piece of ground was unenclosed, and was used as a sort of outdoors ex-

is a "rear" building, also crammed with tenants, on every lot.

The manner and material of life, as it is presented in these homes of crime and vagabondage, are too loathseme for description. In describing the condition of the streets throughout our beautiful city, we have had occasion, recently, to exhaust our catalogue of words and epithets descriptive of the fifth engendered by humanity when crowded thickly into close spaces, and left unregulated and uncleansed by the authorities. But nothing that we have said would convey any adequate idea of the mere physicalfacts over which we stamble every step, in the Five Points.

It must be remembered that prostitution is by no means the only occupation on the Five Points. The wives and children of most of our most notorious thieves and robbers live there—cowering and starving by day, and trembling and shivering with fear all night. It is true that most of these women have few pretensions to virtue—but it is also true that a considerable number of them, do manage to remain

true to their husbands and children—wait for, tend and watch the felon as he stals in and out upon his maranding expeditions, or sit patiently nursing their sickly and half-starved infants while the father is carousing in the cellar or dance-house below. Picture to yourself this infancy, this childhood—asver drawing a pure breath of air, never hearing a sound of human voice save the suppressed moanings of the mother and the cumings and blasphemises of the father—brought up in ignorance that any other way of life exists than theft and robbery, and trained to them from the hour the infant mind can first receive a lesson! What a magnificent nursery of crime, and pauperism, and prostituting! Enough to stock a country with a population of a hundred millions.

Then, too, there are a great many women who, from age, disease, decreptinde, and what not, are not saleable, even in that market. These, with the young girls and boys, the superannusted old men and grandmothers, do what they can at stealing. Some of the women and children are professed beggars, which is only a blind for petty theft and plunder. Others sweep the streets, sell matches, run of errands, do anything but obtain regular situations and employments—for who would employ a boy or girl from the Five Points ? It is in this respect that the schools of both the Mission and the House of Industry are doing their greatest and most tangible good. At the latter place there are some hundreds of children kept employed, and the Mission, since its foundation, has obtained situations for over three hundreds of its scholars, not one of whom has turned out badly. These numbers, however, are comparatively insignificant. The population of the district of the Five Points and its immediate neighborhood is about thirty thousand, which would leave an average of fifteen to twenty thousand children: so that all that has yet been done is a mere drop in the bucket. Indeed, the police department positively assert that the general condition of the Five Points, and a prostitution; bu

95 to 85—E. Valentine
82—Mrs. Menase.
81—Estate of Thos Mooney.
0RANGE STREET.
67— "
65—John Boyle.
63—Hugh Sweeney.
61—James Lynch.
59—Robert Barton.
67— " 6E—H. Von Glahn 3,000
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The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal of April 1st, says that the cold of the past winter has been extremely destruc-tive to the peach blossoms in that vicinity.

MAKITI		EPPIGE.	NUE.
Movem		ean Steamer	
Baltie City of Manchester	LEAVES	POR	DATE
Baltic	.Liverpool	New York	Mar 25
City of Manchester	.Liverpool	Philadelphia	Mar 25
Europa	.Liverpool	New York	Mar 20
Sarah Sands	.Liverpool	Portland	Mar 25
Hermann			
Africa	New York.	Liverpool	Apl 4
Illinois	. New York .	Aspinwall	Apl 1
Northern Light North Star Curlew	New York.	San Juan	Apl 4
North Star	New York.	Aspinwall	Apl 4
Curlew	New York.	Berm. & St T	hos. Apl
Franklin	. New York.	Havre	Apl 8
Black Warriot	New York.	Hav. & Mob	de Apl 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Apl 15
Atlantic			
Hermann			

All packages and letters intended for the New York HERALD should be sealed.

Port of New York, April 2, 1854.

ARRIVED.

Ship Competitor (clip, of Boston), Howes, Canton, Dac 14, passed Javalean Jan 2, with tear and ellis to W F Weld, March 19, 1at 25 20, 1on 66 50 W, spoke brig Cordelia, of and from Boston for Trinidad de Cuba 21st, 1at 27 20 N, 1on 69 20 W, spoke schr Agate, hence for Port Piatte, 10 dysout, Ship Rapid (clipper), Corning, London and Isle of Wight March 1, with mose to J Bishop & Co. Marca 12, lat 47 N, lon 61 W, in a heavy gale from NW to NE, carried away foreyard, oplit rails, fee; 17th, 1at 46, lon 65, spoke clipper ahip Kats Hooper, Jackson, of Baltimore, 20 days from Liverpool for New York, during the gale of 12th carried, away her mainyard, sprung head of mainmant, fee; name 6.29, away her mainyard, sprung head of mainmant, fee; name 6.29, away her mainyard, sprung head of mainmant, fee; name 6.29, away her mainyard, sprung head of responded to the Washington.

turday morning, but owing to the dense for could not pre-cure a pilot.

Ship Albert Gallatin (pkt), Delano, Liverpool, Fob 18, with mise and 577 passenger, to Grinnell, Minturn & Ca-Had constant westerly again. Ship Albert Gallakin (pkt), Delano, Liverpool, Feb 18, with mine and 507 passengers, to Grinnell, Hinturn & Ga. Had constant westerly gales front lon 20 W; lat 48 30, lon 48, says a number of icoborga, altograther sheat 40, and constants seeing them till on the castern odge of the Banks; when in 184 56, lon 49, fell in with immense masses of field ion, and was compelled to stand to the 5E and pass*5 of the Banks to get clear of it; Harch 18, lat 40 08, lon 97 35, spoke beet. Tedesco, bound E (from Havans for Antweep); 19th, lated 56, lon 86 55, passed and exchanged signals with a Be essansity bound E (probably the Andes, from Beston for Livernoch, 1900). The 4 dieed by the Andes, from Beston for Livernoch, 1900, lon 88 57 passed three births and for any Hook; been detailed by for, Had anchored at the 5W Bpit. Ship Star of the West (pkt), Woodward, Liverpool, Pebloth, with mote and 465 passengers, to 5 Thompson & No-loth, lat 45 20, lon 49 15, new large, quantities of wild ion, fact above the water that night, small bergs, from 10 to 26 and 19 to 19 to

while these close years of the and a speam, that research to result, in a violent gain from SSE, while taking in face sail the ship broached to, split foreiopsail. Greenst always and the sprang foremast. Sth. lat SJ, long S, wind BW, secring WNW under close reafed topsails, very hick was secring WNW under close reafed topsails, very hick was speam of the state of the state. The was speam of the state of the state, were hip; beam attacked SE shid of the 4th of the state, were hip; beam attacked SE shid of the 4th of the state, were hip; beam attacked SE shid of the 4th of the state, were hip; beam attacked the wood, &c. The his 4ft 40, long 60, signalized a ship Forber' rigged, showing swallow that signal.

Bhip Plymouth Rock (of Boston), Tuckor, Callao Jan 1 and St Thomas March 18, with Guano to Barreda Brethers.

Ship Clifton, Ingersoll, NOcleans 20 days, with mose to T P Stanton.

Bark Star of the East, Hudson, Para, Mdays, with mose to T P Stanton.

Bark Star of the East, Hudson, Para, Mdays, with mose to T P Stanton.

Bark Undine (of Boston), Goodel, New Orleans, 27 days, with sugar and molasses to Ladd & Church.

Bark Undine (of Boston), Goodel, New Orleans, 27 days, with sugar and molasses to Ladd & Church.

Brig John Harris (of Prospect), Berry, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar, Ac, to Moses Taylor & Sons. Left in port bark. Buck, for New Tork in 2 days, brig Albatrons, for Bright Shib, for New Tork in 2 days, brig Albatrons, for Bright Buck, for New Tork in 2 days, brig Albatrons, for Bright Shib, Shib, John Harris, John

BELOW.
Ship Indiana, Coffin, from New Orleans, with mase, to 1
Frost,
Also, three ships, four barks, and four brigs, unknown. Sid at 9 AM, steamship Pacific, Liverpool (was incorrectly eported as sid yesterday).

Wind during the day NW and fresh.

By Sandy Hook Printing Trisonates.)
The Highlands, April 2—Sundows
Two ships are in the castern offing. Three barks and the
brigs are off the Highlands, bound in. One of Stanton
Thompson's ships, one bark, and one brig, bound in, are
anchor outside of the Bar.

Steomers. Ships. Barks. Brigs. Schra.
Foreign... 10 19 29 53 32
Coastwise... 29 30 45 196
Total... 39 49 69 98 218
Of the above, 1 bark, 12 brigs, and 14 schra wobrig French, and the remainder were American

Diaseters.

Schn Sarah & Mary (of Plymouth), Howes, from Boston for Baltimore, struck 26th ult. on Thamer Sprig Shoal, and will be a total loss; crew saved.

Schn R C Parsons, Smith (of Gloucester), for Boston, from a fishing cruise, went ashore on Friday, on Chelson Beach. Steamer John Taylor has gone to her assistance.

costs R. C. Parsons, Smith (of Gloucester), for Boeten, from a fishing cruise, went ashore on Friday, on Chelsea Beach. Steamer John Taylor has gone to her assistance.

Whallemen.

At Hong Kong, Jan 25. Copia, Newell, arr Jan 13. Gee Howland, Wright, arr 13th; Parachute, Boston, arr 13th; all from Pacific Ocean.

Al Patia Feb 15, ship Wm Rotch, Morslander, 25 mos out, 240 sp on board (not the Wm Wirt, of NBedford, as previously reported); 27th, Gazelle, Upham, Nantucket, 30 sp this season, bound to Talcahuano.

Aletter from Capt Munkley, of ship Emerald, of NBedford, reports her at Paits Feb 25, with 570 bbls sp 135 do blk-fish oil-had taken 200 sp in 17 days.

A letter from Capt Eempton, of ship Wavorley, of NBedford, dated Tailiti Jan 26, states he was taking 1000 bbls oil from ship Congress 2d, on freight, and would sail for home in a few days.

A letter from Capt Matthews, of brig Esplendide, dated Callao Feb 28, reports her with 175 bbls sp 220 do black oil.

A letter from Capt Sherman, of ship Cleone, of NBedford, dated Tahliti Jan B, states that the had put in three weeks previous, for a new malumant, having sprung the old one in a gale of wind. Was ready for sea 18th, bound to Ochotsk Sea, via Guam, bad taken 30 bbls sp oil since leaving the Islands.

A letter from Capt Handy, of bark Belle, of Fairhaven, dated at Rava June 12, 1830, reports her ready for sea. Wenld cruise about the Kung's Mill Group. Had not seen a whale since leaving home.

A letter from Capt Handy, of bark H H Crapo, dated Talcahuano Feb 1, 18 mos out, reports her full, bound home, all well.

A letter from Capt Jenkins, of bark H H Crapo, dated Talcahuano Feb 1, 18 mos out, reports her full, bound home, all well. Talcahuano Feb I, 18 mos out, reports her full, bound home, all well.

A letter from Capt Russell, of ship Olympia, of NRedford, reports her at Tahiti Jan 15, with 460 bbls wh on board, he to the North another season. Had shipped 1077 bbls wh and 46 do sp oil by the Triton 2d, Maynard, of and from New Bedford.

and 46 do sp oil by the Triton 24, Maynard, of and from New Bedford.

Foreign Ports.

Baracoa—No Am vessels in port March 22.

Home Kone—In port Jan 25, ships E L B Jenney, Marsh, rpg; "Isabella Hercus," Robertson, from Sydney, arr 13th; John N Gossler, Dewing, for San Francisco. Arr 25th, bark Pathinder, Cressey, San Francisco. Sid 23d, bark Robekah, Townsend, San Francisco. Sid 23d, bark Robekah, Townsend, San Francisco. Sid 23d, bark Robekah, Townsend, San Francisco. Para—In port Feb 27, brig Chadeworth, for Nyork Rodays: Portuguese bark Pardence, for Oporbo, walting cargo; Br barks Pearl, Brown, for London, loading; Emily, tor Maranham, to load for England; Sp brig Jesura, disg; Ham brig Capiberibe, for Hamburg in 3 days; schr Isasc Franklin, Willis, from Botton, condemned.

WHAMNOA—In port Jan 25, ships Anstits, Hedge, for Nyork do. Sid Jan 4, ships HighByer, Waterman, Nyork; 12th, Gazelle, Dollard, do.

Woosuna—Sid Dec 31, bark Hersills, Hallet, Boston; Jan 28, ship Beverly, Chase, Nyork.

48, ship Beverly, Chase, NYork.

Home Ports.

BALTIMORE—Arr March 31, sehr Ariadne, Harding, N York.

BALTIMORE—Arr March 31, sehr Ariadne, Harding, N York.

BOSTON—Arr April 1, AM, sehrs Fanny Maria (Br), Wiekland, Gonaives 9th ult, via Holmes Hole; A Baker, Baker, NYork Signal for one brig, Cid ship Parliament, Putnam, Liverpool; barks Anonime (Sie), Arcolleo, Havana; Mary J Kimball, Bianchard, Cardena; brigg J M Clayton, Rice, Guayama, PR; Spithre (Br), Moad, Barbadoes and Triniloda; sehre Starlight, Dennis, Aux Cayes; Matida, Eaton, Matanza.

Also cid ships Miss Mag, Hinckley, Galvaston; Juliet Mostton, Norleans; brigs Julia Ford, Griffin, Mobile; A Dunbar, Atkins, Savannah; sehrs Susan, Loring, Baltimore; Galota, Bacon, N York.

FALL, RIVER—Sid March 20, brig Bankel, Jones Falle, Falle RIVER—Sid March 20, brig Bankel, Jones Falle, River Jones Falle, River Jones Falle, River Jones Falle, RIVER—Sid March 20, brig Bankel, Jones Falle, River Jones Falle, lacon, NYork, FALL RIVER—Sld March 29, brig Benicia, Jones, George PALL RIVER—Sid March 29, brig Benicia, Jones, Georgetown, SC.

NEW ORLEANS—Are March 24, steamships Pampero, Flanders, San Juan de Moaragua 18th fast; Empire City, McKinstry, Nyork 18th Inst, via Havana; ships Weilintton, Bearstow, Heyre 40 days; John G Coster, Foster, Havre, 35 december 1988, School, Greek, Perce, Nyork, Greek Briance, Raylor, Liverpool, Creole, Pierce, Nyork, Greek Briance, Raylor, Gethenburg; bark Glovanni Batista (Sic), Giordiand, Gothenburg; bark Morgan, Nyork, Greek Brianships Charles Morgan, Fisher, Nyork, Texas, H Place, Vera Crus; ship Quebec, Emmerson, Liverpool; bark Yankee Blade, Gray, Bristol, Begland; schre Adventurer (Br), Stevens, Belire, Hond, vis Rustas Island; Wm Gregory, Packard, Antigus, Cld steamships Empire City, McKinstry, Nyork, vis Havans; Star of the South, Marks, Nyork; ships Abellino, Hall, Clasgow; Seth Sprague, Woodsworth, Genes; Mongolia, Sprague, Liverpool; Cataluna (Span), Estapa, Earcelona; schr Three Sons, Robinson, Nyork.

NORFOLK—Cld March 30, bark G W Dyer, Dyer, West Indies. NORFOLK—Cld March 30, bark G W Dyer, Most. Indies.
In Hampton Roads ship Alexander, Bain, from Baltimore for Liverpool, waiting crew.
NEWPORT—Arr April I, sehrs Granite Lodge, Dorr, Cape Ann for N York: Triphero, Low. Rochester for do; Boston, Kelly, Boston for do; H Freely, Bourne, do for Alexandria; Jacob Haywood, Brown, Nantucket for Philadelphia: Cactesrine, Loring, Boston for do; Frank. Nickerson, Barnstable for Troy: J L Bertine, Crockett, Dighten for Virginia; Minstret, Dohne, Harrisch for Norfolk: Life Boats, Ellis, Charleston for Boston; Ellis J Kelley, Donnis, from Nyork. Ellis, Charleston let Barel St. Rehr Angelia, Reed, NEWBURYPORT-Arr March St. Rehr Angelia, Reed, NEWBURY PORT-ART MARCH M. Schr Angolia, Rees, Polisadelphia.
FORT LAVACCA—In port March B. schrs Telograph. Green and Labella Thompson, Corson, for NYosk Idg. POHTLAND—Art March III, brig Kumy Dodge, Haskett, Ponce, PR, Sthinst, vin Edgartown; schrs Minacotta, Lamman, Tangier, Three Sisters, Norton, and Fillmore, Luxing, Philadelphia. Cld brig Sabos, Small, Cardenaa.
FORTSMOUTH—Cld March M, steamship Roanoko, Skiyaer, Apalechicola.
RICHMOND—Art March M, steamship Roanoko, Skiyaer, NYork, Sid sohr Susan, Rich, Rio Janeiro.
SALEM—Art March M, brig Water Witch, Conway, Para; schrs John Ruggles, Lawry, Wilmington, NU; Tuyaph, Midler, Philadelphia; Globo, Silp., NYork.